

Abstract

Introduction: Cardiovascular diseases and at the top of them myocardial infarction are the most common cause of death in world industrial countries and the most common cause of cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis.

Atherosclerosis is an inflammatory disease of vessels that has various risk factors and four of these risk factors have been proved including: 1) Diabetes, 2) Hypertension, 3)Hyperlepidemia and 4) Smoking. And other risk factors that less proved are hemocystinemia, genetic factors, oral Contraceptives, immobilization and probably some infections. Those infections that accused in this condition are: Chlamydia pnemonia, Herpes Simplex virus -1, Cytomeg alovirus and Helicbacter Pylori. The goal of this study is to survey history of Chlamydia pnemonia infection with incident of Myocardial Infarction.

Methods & Materials: This study is a case – control study. In this study anti Chlamydia pnemonia, IgG titer has been measured with immunoassay method in bedridden Myocardial Infarction patients and patients information were taken from history, physical examination and patient folders and then written down in questionnaires. After that control group has been selected from bedridden patients without any know cardiovascular diseases in other wards of hospital, adjusted with case group with age and sex.

Anti Chlamydia pneumonia IgG has been also tittered in control group and compared with other group. Device and materials were used consist of: Electro Cardiogram, laboratory materials for enzyme measurement and anti Chlamydia pneumonia IgG Kits.

Results: 60 patients and 60 controls have been examined in this study, 80% were male and 20% were female. Patients and control group age – range was between 35 to 80 years that the mean age and std Deviation in Myocardial Infarction patient group and control group was 58.83, 12.06 and 59.8, 11.59 respectively 63% of Myocardial Infarction patient group had anterior Myocardial Infarction and others had inferior Myocardial Infarction 50% of Myocardial Infarction patients had history of smoking and 78/33% of these patients had at least one of 4 major risk factors (Diabetes, Hypertension, Hyperlipidemia, smoking). IgG titer in all patients and control group was over 5 Uarb/ml that means it is positive. Odds Ratio for titers over 10, 20, 50 also calculated that were 1.16, 1.35, 1.08, respectively. The mean of IgG titer in case and control group was 40.2, 39.25, respectively.

Conclusion & discussion: Depend on above findings a statistically meaning full difference was not found between positiveness and elevated titer of Anti Chlamydia pneumonia IgG in case and control group.

Keywords: Atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, chlamydia Pneumoniae risk factor, odds ratio Ardabil.